संख्या-43/2024/648/12-5099/2023

प्रेषक,

श्री दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र,
मुख्य सचिव
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

1. **समस्त अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव**,
   कृषि/राजस्व/गन्ना/आई.टी. एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स,
   उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

2. **सचिव एवं आयुक्त**,
   राजस्व परिषद्,
   उत्तर प्रदेश।

3. **समस्त मण्डलायुक्त/ जिलाधिकारी**,
   उत्तर प्रदेश।

4. **कृषि निदेशक**,
   उत्तर प्रदेश

कृषि अनुभाग - 5 **लखनऊ : दिनांक 12 जून , 2024**

विषय : एग्रीस्टैक (डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर एग्रीकल्चर) के अंतर्गत फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय//महोदया,

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था एंव विकास में कृषि की महती भूमिका है। कृषि क्षेत्र के सर्वांगीण विकास द्वारा ही अर्थव्यवस्था का समग्र विकास सम्भव है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि क्षेत्र से जुड़ी जनसंख्या 60 प्रतिशत के करीब है। कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु केन्द्र तथा प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अनेक महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु चलाई जा रही विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं का लाभ पात्र व्यक्तियों तक समय से पहुँच सके जिससे संशाधनों के समुचित उपयोग से कृषि क्षेत्र का पूर्ण विकास सम्भव हो सके।

2. एग्री स्टैक का उद्देश्य किसानों के लिए सस्ता ऋण, उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले कृषि इनपुट, स्थानीयकृत और विशिष्ट लक्षित सलाह, और बाजारों तक सुविधाजनक पहुंच प्राप्त करना आसान बनाना है। एग्री स्टैक का उद्देश्य सरकार के विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा विभिन्न किसान और कृषि-केंद्रित लाभदायी योजनाओं की योजना बनाना और उन्हें लागू करने की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाना है।

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अतः इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in

3. एग्रीस्टैक की स्थापना के प्रारंभिक चरण में, तीन बुनियादी रजिस्ट्री सम्मिलित हैं:

i. **भू-संदर्भित राजस्व ग्राम मानचित्र (जिओ रेफ़रेन्स विलेज मैप) :** प्रदेश के समस्त राजस्व ग्राम से संबंधित राजस्व विभाग के सजरा मानचित्र को रिमोट सेंसिंग एप्लीकेशन सेंटर से प्राप्त हाई-रेजुलेशन सेटेलाइट मैप के साथ मैपिंग कराकर प्रदेश के समस्त राजस्व ग्राम के सजरा मानचित्र को भू-संदर्भित राजस्व ग्राम मानचित्र के रूप में डिजिटाइज़ किया जा रहा है। इससे प्रदेश के प्रत्येक खेत का जियो रेफरेंसिंग संभव हो सकेगा। प्रदेश में भूलेख के अनुसार भू-संदर्भित राजस्व ग्राम मानचित्र के डिजिटाइजेशन एवं अंश निर्धारण का कार्य राजस्व परिषद द्वारा कराया गया है। साथ ही खतौनी का real -time अधावधिक डिजिटल माध्यम से करने की प्रणाली भी लागू कराई गई है।

ii. **जीआईएस बेस रियल टाइम क्रॉप सर्वे (क्रॉप सोन रजिस्ट्री) :** क्रॉप सोन रजिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत प्रदेश के सभी खेतों में बोई गई फसलों का खरीफ, रबी एवं जायद में भारत सरकार द्वारा विकसित मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से फसल सर्वेक्षण/ई खसरा पड़ताल को प्रदेश के समस्त जिओ रेफरेंस राजस्व ग्रामों में संपन्न कराया जा रहा है, जिससे एग्रीटेक के अंतर्गत क्रॉप सोन रजिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत जीआईएस बेस्ड रियल टाइम क्रॉप सर्वे का डाटा प्राप्त हो रहा है। यह कार्य प्रत्येक वर्ष खरीफ, रबी एवं जायद में राजस्व विभाग के लेखपाल, कृषि विभाग के तकनीकी सहायक ग्रुप सी, गन्ना एवं उद्यान विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्मिक, खंड तकनीकी प्रबंधक (बीटीएम) एवं सहायक तकनीकी प्रबन्धक (एटीएम) एवं आवश्यकता पड़ने पर पंचायत विभाग के पंचायत सहायक एवं कृषि विभाग के प्रोग्रेसिव फार्मर (किसान मित्र) को प्रशिक्षित करते हुए सम्पन्न कराया जा रहा है।

iii. **अभिलेखों के डायनेमिक लिंकिंग के साथ किसानों का डेटाबेस (फार्मर रजिस्ट्री) :** फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत प्रदेश के कृषक विवरण को एग्री स्टैक के अंतर्गत तैयार कर डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में संकलित किया जाएगा। इस हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा भूलेख के डेटाबेस को समेकित कर प्रत्येक राजस्व ग्राम के प्रत्येक समान नाम व पिता के नाम वाले कृषकों के ऑनलाइन बकेट तैयार कर राज्य को ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा, जिसका प्रयोग कर राज्य स्तर से फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार किया जाना है। उपरोक्त के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा विकसित मोबाइल एप का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

4. **प्रदेश के सभी भूमिधर/डेटाबेस (फार्मर रजिस्ट्री) का क्रियान्वयन:**

किसानों का डेटाबेस (फार्मर रजिस्ट्री): एग्रीस्टैक के अन्तर्गत एक बुनियादी रजिस्ट्री हैं। फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के पत्र D.O. No. 1-4/2024-FWS, दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 2024 (प्रति संलग्न) द्वारा दिए गए निर्देश के अनुसार

i. फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा राजस्व विभाग के भूलेख के डेटाबेस को समेकित कर प्रत्येक राजस्व ग्राम के प्रत्येक समान नाम व पिता के नाम वाले कृषकों को समेकित करते हुए ऑनलाइन बकेट तैयार कर राज्य को ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा।

ii. प्रदेश द्वारा इन बकेट का प्रयोग कर राज्य स्तर से फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार किया जाना है।

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

iii. उपरोक्त के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा विकसित मोबाइल एप का प्रयोग किया जायेगा, जिसमे प्रदेश के समस्त कृषकों के सभी गाटों को सम्मिलित करते हुए कृषक के आधार से लिंक कराया जायेगा।

iv. तत्पश्चात कृषक से ऑनलाइन सहमति प्राप्त करते हए ई केवाईसी की कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

v. उल्लेखनीय है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया है कि माह दिसम्बर, 2024 से पीएम किसान योजना के अंतर्गत मिलने वाले किस्त हेतु फार्मर रजिस्ट्री का होना अनिवार्य होगा। अत: यह आवश्यक है कि 30.09.2024 से पूर्व सभी कृषकों और विशेष रूप से PMKISAN के लाभार्थियों का फार्मर रजिस्ट्री में अनिवार्य रूप से सम्मिलित किया जाए।

vi. इस प्रकार प्रत्येक किसान का नाम, पिता का नाम, स्वामित्व वाले समस्त गाटा संख्या, सह खातेदार होने की स्थिति में गाटे में किसान का अंश, मोबाइल नम्बर, आधार संख्या, eKYC विवरण फार्मर ररिस्ट्री में दर्ज होगा।

vii. किसी प्रकार के स्वामित्व हस्तांतरण (विरासत, बयनामा इत्यादि) होने पर फार्मर रजिस्ट्री स्वत: ही अधावधिक हो जाएगी।

viii. Digital Crop Survey (E-pukar) के द्वारा प्रत्येक किसान के प्रत्येक गाटे में दो सत्र में बोई गई फसल का विवरण भी समेकित रूप से उपलब्ध होगा।

5. योजना का उद्देश्य:

i. प्रदेश के समस्त कृषकों के आधार लिंक्ड रजिस्ट्री तैयार करना, जिससे योजनाओं का नियोजन, लाभार्थियों का सत्यापन, कृषि उत्पादों के विपणन आदि सुविधाजनक होगा।

ii. प्रदेश के समस्त कृषकों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषकों के कल्याण हेतु संचालित विभिन योजनाओं का लाभ सुगम एवं पारदर्शी तथा समयबद्ध तरीके से उपलब्ध कराना।

iii. योजनाओं में लाभ हेतु अथवा अन्य उद्देश से कृषकों की पहिचान एवं प्रमाणीकरण में सुगमता प्रादान करना।

iv. किसानों के लिए कृषि ऋण, वित्त, आदानों और अन्य सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए कृषि सेवाओं को सुगमता से उपलब्ध कराना।

v. प्रदेश के किसानों को बेहतर सेवा देने के लिए कृषि-संबद्ध विभागों के बीच योजना अभिसरण का सरलीकरण।

vi. उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले डेटा तक आसान पहुंच के साथ एग्री-टेक द्वारा उत्पादों और सेवाओं में नवाचार का विस्तार।

6. योजना से संभावित लाभ:

i. पीएम किसान योजना के अंतर्गत किस्त प्राप्त करने हेतु अनिवार्यता की शर्त को पूर्ण कर लाभ प्राप्त करने में सुगमता होगी।

ii. PM KISAN योजना के संतृप्तिकरण करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

iii. कृषकों को फसली ऋण हेतु किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड एवं एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फण्ड एवं कृषि के विकास हेतु अन्य ऋण प्राप्त करने में सुगमता होगी।

iv. फसल बीमा का लाभ प्राप्त करने सुगमता होगी। इसके साथ साथ आपदा प्रबंध के अंतर्गत कृषकों को छति पूर्ती हेतु कृषकों के चिन्हांकन में सुगमता होगी।

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

v. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद में कृषकों का पंजीकरण online माध्यम से हो सकेगा।

vi. कृषकों को विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभ प्राप्त करने में कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध विभागों को फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर योजनाओं का लाभ वितरण करने में सुगमता होगी और लाभार्थी के बार-बार सत्यापन आवश्यक नहीं होगा।

vii. कृषकों को समय से वांछित परामर्श, विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा कृषकों से सम्पर्क के अवसर में वृद्धि के साथ साथ नवोन्मेषी कार्यक्रमों के विस्तार में सफलता प्राप्त होगी।

7. योजना के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्य समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू):

योजना के सुचारू रूप से संचालन हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 25 मई, 2023 को दिल्ली में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार के मध्य एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) (एनेक्जर-2) हस्ताक्षरित किया गया है।

8. योजना का क्रियान्वयन :

उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद फर्रुखाबाद में फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु पायलट कर अब तक लगभग 185634 फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार किया गया। जनपद फर्रुखाबाद से प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि 01 जुलाई, 2024 से अभियान चलाकर सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश में फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार किया जाये।

फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने का कार्य दो चरणों में कराया जाना निर्धारित किया गया है। प्रथम चरण में 01 जुलाई, 2024 से 31 जुलाई, 2024 तक स्थानीय कार्मिकों के माध्यम से सघन अभियान चलाकर यह कार्य सम्पादित किया जायेगा। इसके बाद द्वितीय चरण में 01 अगस्त, 2024 से इसे कृषकों के लिए खोल दिया जायेगा, जिससे अवशेष कृषकों द्वारा अपने फार्मर रजिस्ट्री की कार्यवाही को उपलब्ध कराये गए मोबाइल एप के माध्यम से स्वयं अथवा जन सुविधा केंद्र के माध्यम से किया जा सके। फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने का क्रियान्वयन निम्नानुसार कराया जायेगा:

i. **फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु कार्मिकों /टीम का चयन :** प्रदेश के समस्त कृषकों का फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार कराने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया है कि एक मोबाइल एप का प्रयोग किया जायेगा, जिसके माध्यम से कृषक के बकेट में उपलब्ध भूमि का सत्यापन, आधार सीडिंग, कृषक की सहमति प्राप्त करना तथा कृषकों के ई-केवाईसी कराने का कार्य एक टीम गठित कर संपादित किया जायेगा। इस हेतु जनपद में कार्मिकों का चयन दिनांक 15 जून, 2024 तक अनिवार्य रूप से सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। इस कार्य हेतु जनपदों में कार्यरत राजस्व विभाग के लेखपाल, कृषि विभाग के तकनीकी सहायक वर्ग सी, पंचायत, गन्ना एवं उद्यान विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्मिक, खंड तकनीकी प्रबंधक (बीटीएम) एवं सहायक तकनीकी प्रबन्धक (एटीएम), बीसी सखी, कृषि सखी का चयन किया जाएगा।

ii. **राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर्स :** कृषि विभाग से 6 एवं राजस्व विभाग से 6 कुल 12 अधिकारियों को मास्टर ट्रेनर के रूप में चयनित किया जायेगा। सभी मास्टर ट्रेनर्स को कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किया

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

जायेगा। ये मास्टर ट्रेनर्स योजनान्तर्गत रिसोर्स पर्सन के रूप में कार्य करेंगे तथा विभिन स्तर पर जनपद एवं तहसील स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर्स को आवश्यकतानुसार प्रशिक्षण तथा सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे।

iii. **जनपद एवं तहसील स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर :** उपरोक्त कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षित करने हेतु प्रत्येक जनपद से दो एवं प्रत्येक तहसील से एक-एक मास्टर ट्रेनर का चयन किया जायेगा। यथा संभव डिजिटल क्रॉप सर्वे हेतु चयनित मास्टर ट्रेनर्स को ही फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु मास्टर ट्रेनर्स के रूप में चयनित किया जाये। मास्टर ट्रेनर के चयन का कार्य प्रत्येक दशा में 15 जून, 2024 तक अनिवार्य रूप से पूर्ण कर लिया जाये। ट्रेनर्स को राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर्स के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा। यह प्रशिक्षक जनपद में फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु रिसोर्स पर्सन के रूप में कार्य करेंगे एवं क्षेत्रीय कार्मिकों को फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में आने वाली समस्याओं का यथाआवश्यक निस्तारण करेंगे।

फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने वाले कार्मिकों एवं मास्टर ट्रेनर का चयन एवं क्षेत्र आवंटन जिलाधिकारी के स्तर से किया जायेगा।

iv. **प्रशिक्षण :** फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु सभी कार्मिकों एवं मास्टर ट्रेनर्स को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा। यह प्रशिक्षण माह जून के अंत तक अनिवार्य रूप से पूर्ण करा लिए जाएँ। प्रशिक्षण हेतु अध्ययन सामग्री, खानपान की व्यवस्था एवं आवश्यक व्यवस्थाओं हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि का वहन एग्री स्टैक योजनान्तर्गत डिजिटल क्रॉप सर्वे हेतु -उ०प्र0शा-कृषि अनुभाग-5 द्वारा निर्गत शासनादेश संख्या-996/12-5-2023 दिनाक 16-08-23 में दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुरूप किया जायेगा।

vi. **स्टेट नोडल अधिकारी :** भारत सरकार के निर्देश के क्रम में फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के कार्यक्रम को सुचारू रूप से संचालित कराने हेतु राज्य स्तर पर पीएम किसान योजना के स्टेट नोडल अधिकारी, जो कि वर्तमान में कृषि निदेशक उत्तर प्रदेश है, स्टेट नोडल अधिकारी होंगे।

vii. **स्टेट टेक्निकल कोऑर्डिनेटर :** भारत सरकार के निर्देश के क्रम में फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के कार्यक्रम को सुचारू प्रकार से संचालित करने के उदेश्य से राजस्व विभाग के अपर भूमि व्यवस्था आयुक्त, राजस्व परिषद्, उत्तर प्रदेश को स्टेट टेक्निकल कोऑर्डिनेटर नामित किया जायेगा जो, एनआईसी, राजस्व परिषद् की टीम के सहयोग से समस्त तकनीकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ती एवं आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे।

viii. **जनपद स्तरीय नोडल अधिकारी :** जनपदों में कार्य को सफलतापूर्वक संपादित करने हेतु संबंधित जनपद के जिलाधिकारी नोडल ऑफिसर तथा मुख्य विकास अधिकारी प्रोजेक्ट ऑफिसर होंगे। जनपद स्तर पर फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु जिलाधिकारी के पर्यवेक्षण में मुख्य विकास अधिकारी द्वारा योजना संबंधी समस्त कार्य अपने मार्गदर्शन में सुनिश्चित कराया जायेगा।

viii. **राज्य स्तर पर प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजमेंट यूनिट की स्थापना :** सचिव भारत सरकार के पत्र D.O. No. 1-4/2024-FWS, दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 2024 द्वारा यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि यदि राज्य में पीएम किसान योजना के ऑपरेशनल गाइडलाइन

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

के अनुरूप फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु एक अलग एसपीएमयू गठित किया जाना है। स्टेट नोडल ऑफिसर की अध्यक्षता में प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजमेंट यूनिट का गठन किया जायेगा जिसमे राजस्व परिषद् से नामित स्टेट टेक्निकल कोऑर्डिनेटर, योजनाधिकारी पीएम किसान, स्टेट नोडल ऑफिसर (डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर), एनआईसी (राजस्व परिषद्) के अधिकारियों को रखा जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त पीएमयू में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी एक टीम लीड (Team lead), 2 प्रौद्योगिकी सलाहकार (Technology Consultant), एवं 2 डेटा विश्लेषक (Data Analytics) कुल 5 स्टाफ को निक्सी के माध्यम से निक्सी को अग्रिम भुगतान करते हुए संविदा पर नियुक्त किया जाएगा। एसपीएमयू पर होने वाला समस्त व्यय पीएम किसान योजना के प्रशासनिक मद से किया जायेगा।

ix. **हेल्प डेस्क की स्थापना :** राज्य स्तर पर ई खसरा पड़ताल (डिजिटल क्रॉप सर्वे) हेतु गठित हेल्प डेस्क द्वारा ही फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के कार्य से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय कार्मिकों को आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं के निस्तारण कराया जायेगा। इस हेतु हेल्प डेस्क में कार्यरत कार्मिकों को बी यथा आवश्यक समस्त प्रशिक्षण प्रादान कराया जायेगा। साथ ही प्रत्येक जनपद में भी एक-एक हेल्पडेस्क स्थापित किया जाएगा, जिससे फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के कार्य के समय आने वाली किसी भी समस्या का यथासंभव त्वरित निस्तारण स्थानीय स्तर से ही संभव हो सके।

x. **अभियान का प्रचार-प्रसार :** फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु राज्य स्तर से एवं जनपद स्तर से प्रिंट एवं इलेक्ट्रोनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार कराया जायेगा, जिससे कृषकों को फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु जागरूक किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त जनपदों में स्थानीय स्तर पर पंचायत की मदद से दुग्गी-मुनादी कर, कृषकों को कैंप आयोजन की तिथि समय एवं स्थान के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दिया जाये, जिससे कैंप में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कृषक प्रतिभाग कर सकें। आयोजन स्थल के रूप में राजस्व ग्राम के किसी सार्वजानिक स्थल को चुना जायेगा। PM KISAN के लाभार्थियों का SMS भेजकर उनके ग्राम में लग रहे शिविर की तिथि की जानकारी की जाएगी, जिससे वह फार्मर रजिस्ट्री में नाम दर्ज रख सके।

xi. **आईटी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की व्यवस्था :** फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु आवश्यक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के व्यवस्था वर्तमान में भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया है, किन्तु शीघ्र ही फार्मर रजिस्ट्री हेतु प्रदेश द्वारा यथावश्यक आईटी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकसित किया जाना आवश्यक होगा। तदक्रम में यह आवश्यक है कि यथावश्यक आईटी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को समय से स्थापित किया जाए। यह कार्य कृषि विभाग द्वारा एनआईसी के मार्गदर्शन में सुनिश्चित कराया जाएगा।

9. क्रियान्वयन हेतु समय सारणी:

फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु विभिन्न कार्यों को निम्न समय सारणी के अनुरूप कार्यवाही किया जायेगा:

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

क्रम संख्या	कार्य का विवरण	कार्य संपन्न कराने की समय सीमा
1	राजस्व विभाग द्वारा ऑनलाइन एपीआई के माध्यम से भूलेख का डाटा भारत सरकार को उपलब्ध कराया जाना	31 मई, 2024 तक
2	फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु राज्य स्तरीय, जनपद एवं तहसील स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर्स तथा राजस्व ग्राम वार कार्मिकों का चयन एवं नियुक्ति आदेश निर्गत किया जाना	15 जून, 2024 तक
3	फार्मर रजिस्ट्री का प्रूफ ऑफ़ कांसेप्ट का सम्पादन	20 जून, 2024 तक
4	प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन (समस्त स्तर के मास्टर ट्रेनर्स/कार्मिक)	15-30 जून, 2024 तक
5	भारत सरकार द्वारा कृषकवार बकेट तैयार किया जाना	30 जून, 2024 तक
6	फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु कैम्प मोड में अभियान का सञ्चालन	01 जुलाई, 2024 से 31 जुलाई , 2024 तक
7	कृषकों द्वारा स्वयं अथवा जन सुविधा केंद्र के माध्यम से फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार किया जाना प्रारंभ	01 अगस्त, 2024 से

10. फार्मर रजिस्ट्री का प्रूफ ऑफ़ कांसेप्ट का सम्पादन :

भारत सरकार द्वारा विकसित मोबाइल एप के कार्य प्रणाली के परीक्षण एवं आवश्यक समझ विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से 20 जून, 2024 तक किसी एक राजस्व ग्राम में फार्मर रजिस्ट्री का प्रूफ ऑफ़ कांसेप्ट संपादित कराया जाये। इसमें प्राप्त अनुभव के अनुसार यदि एप एवं फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के कार्य प्रणाली में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है तो उसे 25, जून 2024 के पूर्व अनिवार्य रूप से करा लिया जाये।

11. वित्तीय प्रबंधन :

फार्मर रजिस्ट्री तैयार करने हेतु प्रशिक्षण एवं आवश्यक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तथा अन्य व्यय को एग्री स्टैक योजना के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार से प्राप्त धनराशि (60:40) से एवं एसपीएमयू पर होने वाला व्यय पीएम किसान योजना के प्रशासनिक मद से किया जायेगा।

12. योजना का क्रियान्वयन एवं अनुश्रवण :

एग्री स्टैक योजना के सफल संचालन एवं नियमित अनुश्रवण तथा आवश्यक प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय निर्णय लेने के लिए शासनादेश संख्या 56/2023/923/2436013/ 2023/12-5099/10/2023 दिनांक 04 अगस्त, 2023 द्वारा विभिन्न स्तर पर गठित समिति

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।
2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

द्वारा फार्मर रजिस्ट्री के लिए भी कार्य किया जायेगा। विभिन्न स्तर पर गठित समिति का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

12.1 स्टीयरिंग कमिटी :

योजना के सफल संचालन एवं नियमित अनुश्रवण तथा आवश्यक प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय निर्णय लेने के लिए मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में स्टीयरिंग कमेटी का स्वरूप निम्नानुसार है।

1. मुख्य सचिव	अध्यक्ष
2. कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त	सदस्य
3. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, राजस्व	सदस्य
4. अपर मुख्य सचिव / प्रमुख सचिव, आईटी एवं इलेक्ट्रानिक्स	सदस्य
5. अपर मुख्य सचिव सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, नियोजन	सदस्य
6. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, उद्यान	सदस्य
7. अपर मुख्य सचिव, चीनी उद्योग एवं गन्ना विकास विभाग	सदस्य
8. अपर मुख्य सचिव, कृषि विभाग	सदस्य/सचिव
9. भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
10. सचिव कृषि	सदस्य
11. आयुक्त एवं सचिव, राजस्व परिषद	सदस्य
12. आयुक्त, गन्ना विकास विभाग	सदस्य
13. निदेशक, उद्यान	सदस्य
14. कृषि निदेशक	सदस्य
15. एसईओ, एनआईसी	सदस्य

राज्य स्तरीय स्टीयरिंग कमेटी डिजिटल क्रॉप सर्वे से सम्बन्धित राज्य स्तर पर विभिन्न विभागों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कराते हुए कन्वेर्जेंस एवं कराये जा रहे कार्यों का अनुश्रवण करेगी। यह कमेटी योजना के अंतर्गत व्यय के मदों एवं प्रोत्साहन की राशि का निर्धारण करने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक नीतिगत निर्णय लेगी।

12.2 इंप्लीमेंटिंग कमेटी :

परियोजना को संचालित करने हेतु अपर मुख्य सचिव कृषि /राजस्व (जो वरिष्ठ होंगे) के अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय, जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जनपद स्तरीय एवं उप जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में तहसील स्तरीय एक इंप्लीमेंटिंग समिति का गठन किया गया है, जो डिजिटल क्रॉप सर्वे का संचालन का अनुश्रवण करने हेतु उत्तरदायी होगी।

i . राज्य स्तरीय इंप्लीमेंटिंग कमेटी : अपर मुख्य सचिव कृषि /राजस्व (जो वरिष्ठ होंगे) के अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय इंप्लीमेंटिंग कमेटी निम्नानुसार प्रस्तावित है:

1. अपर मुख्य सचिव, कृषि विभाग/राजस्व	अध्यक्ष (वरिष्ठतम)
2. अपर मुख्य सचिव, कृषि विभाग/राजस्व	सह-अध्यक्ष
3. अपर मुख्य सचिव, उद्यान अथवा उनके द्वारा नामित	सदस्य
4. अपर मुख्य सचिव सचिव, नियोजन अथवा उनके द्वारा नामित	सदस्य
5. आयुक्त एवं सचिव, राजस्व परिषद	सदस्य

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।
2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

6.	अपर आयुक्त, राजस्व परिषद	सदस्य
7.	आयुक्त गन्ना विकास विभाग	सदस्य
8.	निदेशक, उद्यान	सदस्य
9.	कृषि निदेषक	सदस्य/सचिव
10.	निदेशक, कृषि सांख्यकी एवं फसल बीमा, उ0प्र0	सदस्य
11.	एस0आई0ओ0, एन0आई0सी0	सदस्य
12.	एस0एन0ओ0 (डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर कृषि/राजस्व)	सदस्य
13.	कृषि निदेशक द्वारा नामित दो कृषक	सदस्य

ii . जिला स्तरीय इंप्लीमेंटिंग कमेटी : जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जनपद स्तरीय निम्नानुसार प्रस्तावित है:

1.	जिलाधिकारी	अध्यक्ष
2.	मुख्य विकास अधिकारी	उपाध्यक्ष/प्रोजेक्ट ऑफिसर
3.	अपर जिलाधिकारी राजस्व एवं वित्त/मुख्य राजस्व अधिकारी	सदस्य
4.	उप कृषि निदेषक	सदस्य/सचिव
5.	जिला कृषि अधिकारी	सदस्य
6.	जिला उद्यान अधिकारी	सदस्य
7.	जिला गन्ना अधिकारी	सदस्य
8.	समस्त उप जिलाधिकारी	सदस्य
9.	समस्त तहसीलदार	सदस्य
10.	डी0आई0ओ0, एन0आई0सी0	सदस्य
11.	अन्य सदस्य/कृषक, अध्यक्ष/जिलाधिकारी द्वारा नामित	सदस्य

iii . तहसील स्तरीय इंप्लीमेंटिंग कमेटी : उप जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में तहसील स्तरीय इंप्लीमेंटिंग कमेटी निम्नानुसार प्रस्तावित है:

1.	उप जिलाधिकारी	अध्यक्ष
2.	उप सम्भागीय कृषि प्रसार अधिकारी	सदस्य
3.	तहसीलदार	सदस्य/सचिव
4.	नायब तहसीलदार	सदस्य
5.	राजस्व विभाग के क्राप सर्वे क्षेत्र के राजस्व निरीक्षक	सदस्य
6.	अन्य सदस्य/कृषक, अध्यक्ष/जिलाधिकारी द्वारा नामित	सदस्य

उपरोक्त का समयबद्ध अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराया जाये।

भवदीय,

दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र

मुख्य सचिव

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

संख्या एवं दिनांक यथोक्त

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. निजी सचिव, मा0 मंत्री जी, कृषि, कृषि शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान विभाग, उ0प्र0।
2. निजी सचिव, मा0 राज्य मंत्री जी, कृषि, कृषि शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान विभाग, उ0प्र0।
3. अपर मुख्य सचिव, मा0 मुख्यमंत्री जी, उ0प्र0 शासन।
4. स्टाफ आफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 शासन।
5. विशेष कार्याधिकारी, कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, उ0प्र0 शासन।
6. कार्यालय आदेश पुस्तिका।

आज्ञा से,
डा0 देवेश चुतर्वेदी
अपर मुख्य सचिव।

http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

सं०- भा०सं०-38/12-5-2024

MANOJ AHUJA
SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

D.O. No.1-4/2024-FWS

Dated the 15th April, 2024

सं० 2442 /ए०सी०एस०(ए०जी०)/2024

Dear Chief Secretary,

As you are aware, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme launched on 24th February 2019, provides annual financial assistance of Rs.6000/- per eligible farmer family. So far, more than Rs.3 lakh crores have been disbursed under the scheme to over 11 crore farmer families in the country.

2. According to the operational guidelines of the PM-KISAN scheme, every State/UT is required to set up a **dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU).** The expenses for setting up the PMU shall be met entirely out of the **PM-KISAN Administrative Fund.**

अपर मुख्य सचिव
कृषि, कृषि शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान तथा
कृषि चिन्तन एवं विदेश व्यापार
निर्यात प्रोत्साहन/फिशरीज
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

3. It may please be noted that the PM-KISAN PMU shall also help implement the AgriStack project as a farmers' welfare initiative. AgriStack is a digital public infrastructure for agriculture being built jointly by the Centre and the States/UTs to create three federated foundational registries: (a) the Farmers Registry, (b) the Georeferenced Village Maps, and (c) the Crops Sown on each farmland.

4. The work on the Farmers' Registry will begin with creating Farmers' IDs for the PM-KISAN beneficiaries. In this regard, a detailed communication from the department, dated 3rd April 2024, on preparatory activities to be undertaken in the next two months has already been issued (**copy enclosed**). The setting up of the PMU, as per resources detailed by the Government of India, shall be crucial to the successful creation of farmers' IDs.

(राम नरेश)
निजी सचिव
विशेष सचिव
कृषि विभाग
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

5. Given the above, the concerned senior officers may please be directed to prioritise the setting up of the PM-KISAN PMU immediately.

We look forward to your continued support and cooperation in the matter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Manoj Ahuja)

Chief Secretary of the States/UTs as per list.

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

MANOJ AHUJA
SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Dated the 03rd April, 2024

Dear Maam,

This is regarding Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture and operationalising one of its components, the Farmers Registry, which would help develop farmer-centric digital solutions for easy access to government schemes, paperless and contactless crop loans, hassle-free crop procurement, etc.

1. Please recall that as per the MoU signed by the State Government with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, three foundational registries, namely a) Farmer Registry, b) Crop Sown Registry, and c) Registry of Georeferenced Village Maps, are required to be built and maintained by the State Government. A good beginning has been made with respect to the Crop Sown Registry by establishing the digital crop survey system.

2. Following this, we have started working towards creating the Farmers Registry, where the farmers will be linked to their digitised land records in a standardised manner. A detailed action plan (along with explanations) for creating the Farmers Registry has been laid out and is enclosed in Annexure-1, along with a copy of the presentation made at the recent National Conferences on Digital Public Infrastructure.

3. I am also enclosing a note on using the Farmer Registry to facilitate paperless, contactless KCC loan disbursal to farmers in less than 30 minutes. I am happy to inform you that the Honourable Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have inaugurated this initiative in one district in each of their respective States.

4. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has also decided to use the Farmer Registry and Crop Sown Registry for Minimum Support Price (MSP) procurement starting Kharif 2024 and have written to selected States in this regard (copy enclosed).

5. We would like to begin the work on the Farmers' Registry using the PM-KISAN database. As identification and verification of land-owning farmers is an important requirement under the PM KISAN scheme, the Farmer ID generated under the Framers' Registry will not only help verify the current land details of the beneficiaries electronically but also facilitate the State's initiatives to increase the coverage of eligible farmers under the scheme. To initiate the exercise, the following preparatory work is to be taken up at the earliest.

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।
2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

a) **Generating the Farm ID/ Land ID** is critical for creating the Farmer Registry. The Revenue/Land Records Department may be advised to create a Farm ID/Land ID for each owner's plot and provide selected fields out of the RoR as per the plan given in **Annexure-I**. The selected fields will be used in the software application to create **groups of land or land buckets** containing all the lands of a farmer in a village. A **Nodal Officer from the Revenue/Land Records department** may please be designated for coordinating this work.

b) Initially, a camp approach to creating the Farmer Registry is suggested to build the momentum. To this end,
   i. Training of staff and facilitators has to be planned. They are to assist the farmers in claiming their land buckets during the village-level camps.
   ii. Adequate publicity is needed to inform and encourage farmers to participate in the camps and claim their land buckets.

c) The role of the **State Project Management Unit (SPMU)** of the PM KISAN scheme will be crucial in handling technical issues and supporting district-level activities. The SPMU needs to be constituted/ strengthened using funds provided under the administrative head of PM KISAN.

d) Wide-spread publicity is essential for the campaign's success. The State Government may also consider incentivising Facilitators /village nodal officers to create the Farmer IDs. The expenses incurred during these activities, including publicity, village camps, incentives, etc., may be met from the PM-KISAN Administrative Fund.

6. It is planned to provide the Farmer IDs to all the PM-KISAN beneficiaries by November 30th, 2024. From December 1st, 2024, the benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme will be released only to those beneficiaries whose Farmer IDs are updated on the PM-KISAN portal, for which the field work can start in June, 2024. However, it is reiterated that the preparatory work may be initiated immediately.

Looking forward to your support in the expeditious creation of Farmer IDs of all the beneficiaries of the PM KISAN scheme.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Manoj Ahuja)

Smt. A. Santhi Kumari
Chief Secretary,
Government of Telangana,
Hyderabad, Telangana-500 022

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।
2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

Annexure 1:

Explanatory Note on Farmer Registry Plan – March 2024

This note provides technical and operational details to be conducted for seeding Farmer ID in the PM KISAN databases and creating the Farmer Registry of states. These activities require active collaboration among the Central Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and the State Governments. this note serves as a guidance for the teams engaging on a day-to-day basis for completion of this programme. The State Governments will require mobilisation of Revenue Departments. Agriculture Departments, State technology units (like NIC), along with District Administrations on a continued basis.

1. Mobilise teams within States for Farmer Registry Support

1.1. State Government to align for Farmer Registry agenda:

a. States have many databases and systems that capture Farmer's information and farmer-land linkage to enable the Government to benefit the Farmer. Every time there is a scheme, the State Governments launch a campaign to get Farmers to register themselves and perform eKYC. Therefore, it is extremely important that a current, dynamically updated, unified database that links the Farmer, Land and Crop is established. This database can be used to run algorithms to generate beneficiary lists without having to have Farmer Registration drives for each purpose every time. The data can be linked to the Farmer through a unique Farmer ID to ensure compliance with DEPA through the Farmer Consent Mechanism. This is what the farmer registry would enable.

b. Land and ownership data formats are highly State-specific. No unified identifier exists to the extent owned by individual owners within land parcels. The farmer registry and crop survey system need a mechanism for identifying plots of each owner in a survey number that is uniform for all states. The Owner-Plot ID or Farmland Plot ID—a combination of State Code and a randomly generated number with a Verhoeff checksum—has been designed for this purpose.

c. For the above, the state's readiness must be maintained for a continued period. States would need to plan and provision adequate IT Infrastructure (including cloud) and Human Resources.

d. The farmer registry agenda requires:

i. Generation of Farm ID, also called as owner Plot ID
ii. Provision of RoR data in bulk
iii. Provision of Server Infrastructure
iv. Provision of Manpower for PMU
v. Appointment of Nodal officers by the states
vi. Recruitment of Field Staff

1.2. State to source and identify local teams for the State Programme Management Unit (**SPMU**) of PM KISAN

a. For the Farmer Registry to be successfully established, it is important that there is a degree of preparation, in terms of identification of the correct team, to work at ground-level (villages, Patwari Circles, Talukas and Districts) as well as at State level. There also is a need to establish

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the right cadence i.e. frequency of reviews, for easy and seamless flow of information, instructions and decisions to enable course correction at the right time. To do so, the State must set up an SPMU (if not already done), led by the Nodal officers from the State Administration – especially from the Departments of Revenue and Agriculture. The SPMU would be responsible for

i. assistance in setup of access to state officials
ii. Training of state officials
iii. Reporting and MIS
iv. Troubleshooting and data related support
v. ID and access management
vi. Provision if Administrative and operational guidance

b. The SPMU should be a combination of Technical and Operations support teams and officials.
c. The SPMU members would need to guide and assist the officials in the campaign and hence need to be mobile---able to work in districts and Talukas where needed to enhance or improve performance. It might be a good idea to budget for the SPMU's travel and accommodation to the campaign locations to avoid last-minute surprises.
d. State Administration to align administratively towards enabling Agri Stack implementation:
    i. The State should appoint the PMU team in advance.
    ii. The State should inform the relevant officials to form task forces to prepare for the campaign.
    iii. The task force leaders should report directly to the senior officials in the State Administration. Their work should also be personally overseen by the Senior officials.
    iv. The State should check their RoR and take necessary actions to ensure correctness. The changes include the following:
        A. In States where joint ownership exists, data should be aligned in such a way as to enable the system to identify the owners who are included in each joint ownership:
            i. Main owners of the joint ownership need to be identified – if the main owner is dead, the new main owner needs to be identified from among the living owners
            ii. All relevant owners should be added to the ownership.
            iii. Account or ownership identifiers such as Khata numbers must be assigned to each Farmer and land record.
            iv. The system needs to ensure that a non-zero extent is assigned against the main owner numbers only
        B. In States where Joint Ownerships do not exist:
            i. Dead owners should be removed, and all living owner information should be moved out of the Aadesh column onto the owner column.
            ii. Each owner needs to be assigned an extent through '*Ansh Nirdharan*' or 'extent assignment' campaigns.
e. For future management of systems, the State Government should consider the following aspects in their budgetary provisions:
    i. Manpower costs – PMU resources, Trainers and additional field staff
    ii. Infrastructure Charges – PC's, mobile appliances, and laptops as needed for field campaigns

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iii. Travel and Stay costs for support personnel and PMU to visit various locations across the State during the campaign
iv. Costs incurred towards paying incentives to sahayaks or supporting individuals who assist the Farmers in registration.
v. Network and other peripheral costs

f. State Government should layout the implementation plan in detail, with objective milestones. This implementation plan should be tracked in regular cadence by the highest levels in State Administration.

g. Identify State Schemes where Aadhaar seeding has happened with Demo Auth (at least) and eKYC (If Possible)

i. Many State schemes enable farmers to receive services through Aadhaar-linked DBT. These Schemes capture the farmer's Aadhaar and link the same to their Land ownership information. E-KYC and consent to capture and use Aadhaar for benefit provisioning under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act are also done for those Schemes.

ii. The Aadhaar and Land Linkage from those Schemes can be used to enable Aadhaar seeding of the buckets in Farmer Registry. Farmer IDs can be issued for these Farmers whose Aadhaar numbers, have been taken from Scheme databases, for ready benefit provisioning, when they seek it.

iii. Since Aadhaar captured as part of the scheme will be used to bind the Farmers with their lands, it is extremely important that the right scheme is used, where the Name as in the Aadhaar that has been captured and the Name from RoR are matched—and differences, if any, are checked. It is also very important that Demo Auth (and, if possible, eKYC) is done to ascertain that the Aadhaar data entered is correct, and no fudging has been done for name matching purposes.

iv. State Government need to identify the Schemes, collate the data and share the same, in encrypted files through secure media.

2. Preparation of Data at States

a. Set up cloud and technical infrastructure for the State Farmer Registry

i. The bucketing activity is infrastructure intensive. It is recommended that servers with the below listed capacity be established for each State on Day 1 to Start the bucketing process.

Server Configuration	
RAM	64 GB
ROM	3 TB
CPU	8 Core

ii. It is recommended that one Server be setup for every 15,000 villages, to enable the bucketing process to be completed within a month.

iii. All but one of these processing servers can be decommissioned once bucketing activity is completed, and the data can be consolidated and saved in a single server.

iv. Once the bucketing process is completed, two servers with the same capacity need to be established. One for Farmer Registry DB and the other one for Farmer Registry Web

v. Farmer data from the buckets would be migrated onto the Farmer Registry DB

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b. Provide a tool to local team/SPMU- State Revenue Department for generation of Farm owner plot ID

i. Farmland Plot ID is an identifier of a plot under an ownership. The ID has the following structure
   A. Two letters representing the State
   B. Nine-digit random number (to be made an eleven-digit random number)
   C. One digit Verhoeff Checksum

ii. A Reference Application has been created with code that states can use to create Farmland Plot IDs for each owner-plot under a single ownership.

iii. The reference application uses a table to extract data from, and create Farmland Plot IDs. Rules for inserting data into the table may vary from State to State. However, once the data is entered into the table, the tool processes them as per a standardized set of rules, listed below to generate the Farm IDs
   A. A Farm ID is generated for every main owner, with definite extent assigned to them.
   B. All the owners who jointly own the land along with the main owner, will be assigned the same Farm ID as that of the Main owner.
   C. Joint owners under the main owner will not have any extents assigned to them.
   D. The extent under the ownership (also known as the owner-extent) will be the associated extent with the farm ID

iv. The tool along with the code would be handed over to the States for customization and integration onto the RoR system

c. Generate farm Id in State RoR data/system of State

i. Farm ID is an identifier of a plot under anownership. The ownership can be of one individual, or a group of individuals acting as one. In case of a single owner, the entire extent under that Farmland Plot, will be owned by that one owner. In case of joint ownership, the extent would be owned jointly by all the owners, but there would be one main owner ID.

ii. Each State defines ownership differently –
   A. Some States have individual extents defined for each owner of a land parcel. In those States, the Land ID as per RoR, Details of each owner as per RoR, and the extent owned by each of those owners are entered into the table described in point 2.2. The procedures in the tool can be invoked to generate a Farm ID for each such owner. In case of single ownership, the owner and the main owner would be the same.
   B. Some States have joint ownerships, with individual extent written against one of the owners within that joint ownership in the RoR. In those cases, the Land ID under the ownership, identity of that ownership (ex: Account or Khata number), extent under the ownership and the details of each of the owners under the ownership should be provided, the identifier of the main owner under whom the extent of the ownership is listed in RoR also should be provided. The extent should be entered as non-zero only against the row where the owner = main owner. For all the other owners, the extent would be entered as zero.

iii. The States should prepare the data, populate the above-described table, and run the tool to generate the Farm IDs.

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d. Get State Scheme Data with Aadhaar Seeding (ex: GRAINS etc.), along with eKYC (where available) or Demo Auth (at the least) -for Aadhaar seeding & name matching required for bucketing.
   i. The data from the Scheme(s) identified as per **Point 1.3** should be shared with the CPMU team for Aadhaar seeding into buckets

3. BUCKETING OF lands belonging to a farmer

a. Extract PMKISAN (and PMFBY) data -for Aadhaar seeding & name matching required for bucketing
   i. Besides state-specific schemes, two central schemes, PM KISAN and PMFBY, contain land-linked farmer records, where farmers have provided consent under Section 7 and have completed their eKYC.
   ii. The data from the two of the above-mentioned schemes is pulled into the Farmer Registry's bucketing database, for linking the buckets with the respective Aadhaar's using the lands linked to them
b. Provision state RoR data (which includes farm ID) - to be consumed to create buckets
   i. States need to seed the Farm ID data created with the tool described under point 2 into the RoR
   ii. The data from RoR, thus seeded, needs to be extracted and shared with PMU team through a pre-approved mode or medium.
c. Provision and setup SFDB bucketing database - application on production server on Cloud
   i. The server requirement is covered under point 2.1
   ii. States that wish to setup the data completely at their end, can provision the server infrastructure and manpower (PMU) team at their end
   iii. Central can host the state instance for those States that wish to use Centres assistance, for the duration of bucket generation
d. Create buckets (groups of lands with same owner) on received RoR data
   i. A reference application that does the following has been developed by the Centre:
      1) cleaning the owner and owner identifier names from RoR data
      2) Sorting of the clean RoR data by owner and identifier names
      3) Grouping of RoR data, into groups or buckets of land owned by owners with the same owner and identifier names
      4) Aadhaar seeding of buckets using data from PMKISAN, PMFBY and State provided Scheme data
      5) This cleansing, sorting and bucketing is done in parallel instances for states, to enable processing efficiency.
      6) Once the process is completed, this data is brought together and pushed into a single table, which contains all the buckets of the entire State
e. Setup infrastructure for Farmer Registry Production
   i. The servers mentioned in point 2.1.4 should be provisioned
   ii. The domain names should be activated
   iii. Linkages to e-sign service and eKYC service should be established
f. Migrate bucket data to Farmer Registry Production DB

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i. Once these buckets are created, Land and Farmer data are moved into the Farmer Registry System, using a middle-ware tool, that is created keeping different ownership rules in mind.

ii. This migration needs to be done in such a way as to ensure that the land linkages of joint ownerships are captured correctly. The same is achieved as below:

A. Farm ID data, with owner name linkages are pushed into Farmer Registry, irrespective of whether the owner names are linked to a Farmer ID or not.

B. Linkage to Farmer ID is done for those cases, where Farmer Aadhaar is seeded, and hence Farmer ID is generated.

C. This linkage is kept in draft and inactive mode, till Farmer comes and claims their bucket and lands, through the drive

g. Create Farmer IDs for Aadhaar numbers from Schemes in a Draft - Inactive State

i. Farmer ID generation is done in centre, for each Aadhaar linked to the land. Farmer ID generation process involves the following

A. Population of Farmer's Aadhaar and name in a sync table

B. Pull of Aadhaar and name onto centre, through Seek-on-Seek API

C. Deduplication of Aadhaar to ensure that the same Farmer does not get two Farmer IDs

D. Storage of Aadhaar into Aadhaar vault

E. Pushing of Aadhaar Vault reference number and Farmer ID, back to the state DB through Seek-On-seek APIs

ii. Farmer ID generation is made possible, as the data is pulled from Schemes covered under Section 7, where the Farmer has registered himself or herself and provided consent to avail benefits. The activation and usage of the Farmer ID to provide additional benefits, however, needs Farmer Consent.

4. Field Drive for Registry creation and Farmer ID Activation

a. Align state administration as per the Centre's communication on field drive

i. For a successful field drive, it is important that the field staff identified for the drive are appointed at their respective jurisdictions and empowered to perform the tasks related to Farmer Registry; it is also important that the user IDs of all the field staff are duly activated, training and campaign notes are published, helpdesks are established, and PMU is fully operationalized.

ii. It is also important that the desktops, laptops, mobile devices, and network infrastructure needed for the drive are prepared in advance.

b. Create respective State instances for Mobile apps - as per the identified approach for farmer registration, consent, land claiming and eKYC

i. Though the web portals and mobile apps may reside on the central cloud, as per the state's wishes, they would continue to reside in a unique State Instance, with all user and operational control residing with the State PMU.

ii. As a part of the establishment of the State Instance of the web and mobile app, implementation of security tokens, google integrity checks and other usage control mechanisms need to happen.

iii. Once the setup is completed, the States can choose to take over the maintenance of their application instance or ask the Central PMU to maintain it for a certain duration before turning it over to the State

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c. Configure the state Farmer Registry instance for various workflows, Setup user ids for administrative and operator staff on the Farmer Registry application
   i. There are multiple configurations that need to be done before the Farmer Registry can be used to register Farmers. Some of the configurations include:
      A. Rules of ownership
      B. Workflow levels for each type of workflow
      C. Administrative jurisdictions of officials
      D. APIs for pulling data from RoR
      E. Custom set of Mandatory fields to be captured for the State
d. Set up a training Instance with dummy data for the training of State Officials such as Patwari, etc.
   i. Since Farmer Data should not be seen by anyone without the farmer's consent, it is extremely important that we set up a Training instance of the system and create a Training app linked to this Training instance.
   ii. This training instance would need to be populated with the Aadhaar data of the officials to be trained to enable them to connect and learn to perform Face Auth, Land Addition etc., as needed to enable Farmer Registration
   iii. This Training instance should be available both in English and the State language of the State for which the instance is created.
e. Conduct user training of Master Trainers - operators/Patwaris/sahayaks etc. for field operations and according to plan
   i. Training sessions will be conducted to familiarize Patwaris, Sahayaks and Agri dept officials with the features and usage of the mobile application and web portal.
   ii. Materials like user manuals, tech manuals, FAQs and extremely descriptive videos will be provided prior to the training for better understanding of the system.
   iii. The agenda of the training session will be as follows:
      A. Presentation on the importance of Farmer Registry
      B. Different modes of Farmer Registration—expectations from the field operations staff and the Farmer, along with the Preparations needed for the same.
      C. Simulation of real-life scenarios using test RoR data:
         1. Registration process of a Farmer where ownership is joint
         2. Main Owner
         3. Non-main owner
         4. Registration process for Farmer where *Aush Nirdharan* has happened and Farmer is a single owner
         5. Land addition, land removal
         6. Approval process for exceptional name match cases, yellow match score cases and red match score cases
   iv. Feedback mechanisms will be established to gather input from participants during the training sessions and demo displays, improving the program's effectiveness.
   v. Follow-up sessions or workshops may be scheduled to address any queries or challenges encountered by Patwaris' and Agri dept officials while using the application.
f. Conduct testing, handover preparations and prepare for Farmer Registry Go Live
   i. The system will duly be tested in the field with real Closed Farmer Groups.

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ii. Configuration changes will be made based on the field-level feedback during Closed Farmer Group testing

iii. Additional man-power onboarding and adjustment of man-power across jurisdictions will be done as needed

iv. Communication plans will be created and implemented

g. COMMUNICATE and announce the campaign for Farmer Registration

i. Collaborations with Gram Panchayats might be explored to enhance the reach and impact of the awareness campaigns.

ii. Potential partnerships with educational institutions, NGOs, or other departments (e.g., fisheries, revenue etc.) could be explored to provide additional support and resources for the program.

iii. Information dissemination strategies, such as media campaigns or community radio broadcasts, may be utilized to supplement the distribution of advertisement banners and notices.

iv. Descriptive videos will be posted on Social Media accounts and AgriStack websites focusing on the importance of Farmer Registry, why is it important and how it will benefit the farmers of the country

h. Conduct and Complete Farmer Registration, consent and land claiming in campaign mode and measure/monitor progress

i. Continuous training and capacity-building initiatives will be implemented to empower local stakeholders and sustain long-term engagement in agricultural development efforts.

ii. Regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to assess the progress and success of the initiative, with adjustments made as necessary to optimize outcomes.

iii. Relevant stakeholders, including Patwaris, agri-department officials, and Panchayat department officials, will hold regular coordination meetings to ensure the alignment of activities and address any emerging issues.

iv. A dedicated monitoring and evaluation team will be established in the States to track the initiative's progress, collect feedback from participants, and identify areas for improvement.

5. Extract GEO_REFERENCE polygons into the State Farmer Registry.

a. Identify a mechanism to link Farm IDs with the corresponding geometry data (mapping key determination)

b. Development and execution of middleware to pull and update geometry data in Farmland Plot tables of Farmer Registry

c. Reason for Geo-reference data pull is provided below

i. The primary source of geometry data is the Directorate / Commissionerate of the Revenue and Settlement

ii. Many schemes (especially those that provide loans and insurance benefits to Farmers) need the information on the location of the plot, to do satellite-based checks to assess the 'on-the-ground-situation', before benefit provisioning

iii. Within Agri Stack, Crop Survey systems need Geo-reference polygons to ensure that the survey is happening from within the plot.

iv. The data can be provided through the following means:

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         6. Approval process for exceptional name match cases, yellow match score cases and red match score cases
   iv. Feedback mechanisms will be established to gather input from participants during the training sessions and demo displays, improving the program's effectiveness.
   v. Follow-up sessions or workshops may be scheduled to address any queries or challenges encountered by Patwaris' and Agri dept officials while using the application.
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- Agri Stack may to link with the revenue system and pull the geo-reference data dynamically through API
    - Advantage:
        - Fresh data can be provided, straight from the source of truth
    - Disadvantages
        - Extra hops to RoR cadastral map, every time there is a request
        - Dependency on RoR cadastral map system and connectivity at all times
- Agri Stack can pull this data from revenue system, and link the same to the Farm ID in the Farmer Registry
    - Advantage:
        - Data can be provided both in bulk and individually to systems to enable offline and online processing
        - Analytics can be done on stored data as and when needed
    - Disadvantage:
        - There is a need for regular sync to ensure that the data stays current
        - Since Agri Stack is not the primary source of truth, there is a possibility of error creeping in during linkage. Hence the linkage process needs to be carried out jointly, with the right reconciliation steps

6. Adopt Agri Stack (State Farmer registry) for Scheme Implementation

a. Develop and implement scheme-specific APIs. Link with State AgriStack systems such as the Crop Survey system, etc.
    i. Every Scheme needs different data to provide benefits to Farmers. For example, a scheme providing loans uses information on land ownership from Agri Stack and takes the planned crop information directly from the Farmer, but a scheme covering insurance claims would need information on lands owned and crops sown.
    ii. Some Schemes need Agri Stack to integrate with other State Systems (ex: Some Schemes might need Agri Stack to connect to State RoR through unified Land API to ascertain whether a said owner still owns the land). The
    iii. So, before a scheme can be integrated, the following needs to be done
        A. APIs specific to the scheme should be created, and linked to Farmer Consent, in such a way as to maximise reusability but minimise sharing unnecessary information
        B. Integrations with unified land API should be done to get latest ownership information from RoR
b. Integration testing with Schemes to identify gaps and fix
    i. Once the development is completed, it is very important that the various linkages and stakeholder systems are integrated, and the integration is tested using dummy data on the QA system
    ii. To enable the same, every participating application needs to be seeded with dummy data as needed
c. Pilot with Live Farmers for scheme benefit provisioning
    i. After successful integration testing in the QA environment, each system component should be moved to the respective production server and made to point to the production server of

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the interlinking system. For example: For loan provision, the aggregator such as Jan Samarth should connect to Agri Stack Prod and Banks' prod systems.

ii. A few intelligent and willing Farmers should be called to the Government office premises; the scheme and benefit provision should be done for these Farmers to check the end-to-end functional capability.

iii. Issues in the live environment should be fixed, and testing should be done till 4-5 user journeys are successful without IT support intervention.

d. Launch of Scheme with Agri Stack Integration

i. Post successful completion of the pilot, the announcement of the scheme and Agri Stack implementation should formally be made

ii. Required agreements/MoU signing should be done with the interfacing systems and stakeholders.

7. Establish a mechanism for mutation data update from RoR to LIVE Farmer registry

e. Integration of Farm ID generation and linkage to owner plots, and Farm ID deactivation and creation of History records into the Mutation process

i. Mutations are of many forms,

A. those that involve only a change of owner, but the extent of ownership stays the same

B. those that involve a change to the extent of ownership but no change in the name of the owner

C. those that involve changes to the name and extent of the owner

ii. In each case, changes will need to be made in the Farmland Plot data as below:

A. Where the extent has not changed, but ownership has changed from one to the other, the Farm ID stays as is, but the owner names need to be updated

B. If the extent changes, the owner's name stays the same, but the Farm ID with the new extent needs to be generated

C. If both extent and owners change, then the Farm ID needs to be updated, and the names of the new owners need to be assigned to the new Farm IDs

D. Old Farm IDs will need to be deactivated.

iii. The RoR system needs to be modified to ensure that the changes happen as needed as a part of the mutation process.

iv. Since communication of the change to AgriStack needs to have both old and updated information – for Agri Stack to detect and make necessary updates for the change, a History table that contains the information on the status before and after the change and the details of every change that has happened, needs to be created. The mutation process should be modified to enable the creation of history information for the corresponding Farmland Plot during the mutation process.

f. Development and implementation of scripts for regular pull and update of Farmland Plot Data and Farmer Linkages into Farmer Registry

i. Agri Stack needs to pull data from the history tables, identify changes, and synchronize them into the Farmer and Farmland Plot registries.

ii. Scripts for the same should be developed and implemented into the State Agri Stack System to enable the same.

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

iii. The changes described in points 7.1 and 7.2 need to be done within 2 months of establishment of the Farmer Registry to ensure that the data stays correct and current

8. Manage, Monitor and Sustain the State Farmer Registry.

- After the above activities are completed, the State Farmer Registry can be used as the basis for providing farmer-centric services. States will continue to manage and update the details of the farmers in their registry for electronic integrations across applications and external ecosystems as per guidelines issued by the competent Ministry/Department or as per the prior agreement/MoUs signed with the relevant authorities managing the IT interfaces.

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1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।
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Annexure-II

Note on using the Farmer Registry (Annexure-II) to facilitate paperless, contactless KCC

Annexure II

Note on "Features of JanSamarth System and Implementation guide"

Introduction

The Kisan Credit Card is a very important tool for empowering farmers in their farming profession. Under this programme, banks provide subsidized loan to the farmers depending upon the scale of finance finalized by the State Governments for each crop in every district every year. While the RBI has fixed target for every bank, many banks, in spite of trying very hard, are not able to reach their targets. The cost of serving a farmer in the system, which exists as on today, is very high and is also time consuming. The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare provides Interest Subvention at the rate of 1.5 % and a Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3% in respect of every Kisan Credit Card Loan. However, the Ministry finds it difficult to reimburse interest subvention to the banks in an effective and timely manner because of lack of reliable data.

On the other side, farmers also find it very difficult to get the Kisan Credit Card loan sanctioned. While the loan is generally valid for 5 years once sanctioned, every year the loan needs to be renewed which is as difficult as getting the new loan approved. As per a study done by RBI, the farmers loose the opportunity cost of 40 days of their work visiting banks and other offices for getting the required documentation for the loan. They also spend about Rs 14,700 every time they interact with the banks and other agencies for getting Kisan Credit Card loans sanction.

Due to these constraints and systemic shortcomings, as on today the coverage under Kisan Credit Card programmes is just 7.5 crore farmers as against a probable number of 15 crore.

Difficulties faced by the Farmers, Banks and the Central Government for interest subvention are summarized below:

1. **Farmers**
   a. Huge time consuming documentation leading to Loss of 40 working days
   b. Expenditure of Rs 14,000 every time approval is sought
   c. No visibility of competitive offers from various banks
   d. Huge delay in sanction of loan often forcing him to approach money lenders @ 24% interest rates
2. **Banks**
   a. Risk around genuity of documents
   b. Huge processing cost per sanction and hence not viable
   c. High risk as no visibility around the farmer and the crop actually grown
   d. No visibility whether the farmer has taken multiple KCC loans against the land/crop
   e. Risk of not getting timely interest subvention from government
3. **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**
   a. Huge time and cost overrun in getting proposals from banks
   b. Extremely difficult to verify the data
   c. There may be multiple proposal from various banks for same land of same farmer
   d. Missing or unverified data on land ids or the farmers data leading to risk of future audit

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As can be seen there is an urgent need to improve this system in such a manner that the loan process approval to the farmers becomes completely contactless and paperless. It should also become very fast. Ideally and to the extent possible no documentation at all should be asked from the farmers. They also should not be forced to visit any bank or the sub-registrar office for getting their loan. They should have choice of the bank from which they want to take the loan.

On the other hand it should be very fast and easy for the bank to sanction the loan so that the cost of operating Kisan Credit Card should come down to less than Rs. 500 per case. It should also be possible for banks to find out whether the loan was used for the purpose of which it was sanctioned.

The Ministry should also find it very easy and efficient to operate their scheme of interest subvention.

Evolution of JanSamarth

Keeping in mind the above objectives the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has worked with the Department of Financial Services to onboard Kisan Credit Card on to their JanSamarth System.

The Jan Samarth Platform was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 6th June, 2022 and the objective of the platform are the following:

- Single Portal for Multiple Credit Linked Government Schemes
- Single Portal for all the Banks to connect and get loans processed digitally. Currently more than 200 Lenders have got connected on JanSamarth Platform
- Single Portal with Multiple integrations to provide digital experience to Farmers and multiple other beneficiaries
- Direct / Digital processing of applications without going to a Bank branch or with minimum interaction at Bank branch
- Central monitoring of all schemes to identify the improvements on real time basis

Features and working of JanSamarth

The Kisan Credit Card facility in JanSamarth platform has the following features:

1. There would be multiple mobile applications in JanSamarth system for KCC similar to Google Pay, PhonePe etc., in UPI system and the farmers would be able to apply for Kisan Credit Card loan using any of these applications. The front-end mobile applications can be developed by either private sector organization as allowed by DFS, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare itself, NABARD, various banks and even the state governments.
2. Once the farmer logs in to the mobile application of Kisan Credit Card using his Farmer ID or the Aadhaar credentials, a simplified application form applicable to all banks devised by the ministry and the DFS would be filled by the farmer. Most of these fields relating to farmers personal details, his land details and his crop details in past would be automatically filled on to the application form by connecting to Agri Stack post the consent of the farmer

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which would be taken every time he applies for the loan. Some of the minimal details may also have to be filled by the farmer. As the form has been standardized in such a way that it is compliant with the RBI direction and the fields have been arranged in very organized and simplified manner, the form filling is demystified.

3. After the form is filled, the financial performance of the farmer is picked up from CIBIL/Other credit bureaus electronically whereas how the land looks like is picked up from the satellite data automatically.
4. The platform provides offers from various banks to the farmer and the farmer can then choose any of the offer which he feels is in his interest. The offers are also generated automatically depending upon the business rules which have been put by various banks on the JanSamarth Platform.
5. After the farmer decides from which bank he has to take the loan, the agreements are signed digitally between the farmer and the bank. Farmer uses his Aadhaar based e-sign whereas the banks use the PKI based signature. All this process have been built into the JanSamarth platform.
6. Once the loan is approved and the agreements is signed digitally between the farmer and the bank, the agreement is sent digitally through the state government Agri Stack system to the sub-registrar systems where the encumbrance would be recorded post which the loan is approved.
7. The data about who has taken how much of loan is also saved on the JanSamarth platform which then provides this data for interest subvention to the agriculture ministry.
8. All the bankers are on boarding on to the JanSamarth platform and the on boarding process is already complete for 6 major banks including State Bank of India for the KCC Process.

Process technology and legal reforms required at state level

The following legal/administrative, technical and process changes/reforms may be required to be taken up by the State/UT governments to facilitate provisioning of the above contactless / cashless Kisan Credit Card service to the farmers through the Jan Samarth platform.

Legal /Administrative Changes

Banks require that their loan information is captured in the sub-registrar system. Many of the states also already require compulsory noting / registration of the loan. Other states may have to put in place such provision either through administrative or legal mechanism. The provision should ensure that the loan can be registered / noted in the sub-register system in a faceless manner, i.e., there should be no need of physical presence of the farmer or the bank in the sub-register office for such noting/registration.

A provision should also be made to capture such loan information into the liabilities section of the land record. These critical provisions would ensure that bankers feel confident to provide loan electronically. States may like to consult Karnataka government or visit that state for witnessing as to how such system has been put in place there.

Technical Reforms

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1. The Farmers Registry and the Crop Sown Registry would have to be put in place along with the APIs in the structure advised/ to be advised by ministry of agriculture as JanSamarth APIs would be compliant with only those standards.
2. The sub-registrar IT system would have to be enabled to electronically capture and record the information on the loan and create the required encumbrance on the fly. This has to be a completely automatic process so that the encumbrance information can be sent to the JanSamarth system immediately.
3. The Farmers Registry IT system of the State Governments would have to be connected to the sub-register system to send the loan data received from JanSamarth to registration system and to send the encumbrance details received from the sub register system back to the JanSamarth.
4. Efforts would be made to provide facilitating mechanism in the Farmers Registry reference application being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

Process Changes

The administrative guidelines will have to be issued directing Sub-registrar not to insist or entertain physical visit by any farmer for recording of such loan into the sub-register system. It has been observed that many a time lack of this administrative order comes in way of the contactless registration of loan in sub register office.

The bankers will also have to be informed in the state level SLBC meeting chaired by the chief secretary that they have to use the JanSamarth system only for sanctioning/renewing of Kisan Credit Card loan and that farmer should not be forced to visit the branches.

Steps required to be taken:

- Take up the required administration, technical and process changes as advised in the previous section.
- Prepare the Farmers Registry immediately as per the guidelines being issued from time to time by the ministry.
- A JanSamarth pilot should be started in one district and should get implemented successfully by end of March 2024.

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Annexure-III

Letter for enabling MSP using Agri Stack by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

अनिता कर्ण
संयुक्त सचिव
ANITA KARN
Joint Secretary
Tel : 011-2338 3960
Fax : 011-2309 2029
Email : jsrg-fpd@nic.in

भारत सरकार
खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग
उपभोक्ता कार्य, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 001
Government of India
Department of Food & Public Distribution
Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food & Public Distribution
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001

D.O. No. 7(1)/2024-Pt.I
Dated: 5th March, 2024

Dear Sir / Madam

Please refer to the discussion held on determination of Digital Maturity of States' MSP applications during the meeting of Food Secretaries of States/UTs held on 28th February 2024 in New Delhi. In this regard, the points made by Secretary Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Mr. Rajeev Chawla, Chief Knowledge Officer & Advisor of the Agriculture Ministry may also be recalled, whereby the essential inclusion of a set of key factors in MSP procurement applications of a State was emphasized.

2. During the discussion on the subject, a presentation was also made on 'Enabling MSP procurement through services of AgriStack'. The presentation has already been shared with you via e-mail. After deliberations, it was decided to ensure compliance towards not only inclusion of these essential features in the States applications but also integration of the same with AgriStack portal before the commencement of Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2024-25.

3. You are therefore requested to decide whether the reformed procurement portal would be implemented in whole of your State or as a pilot project in 3-4 districts of the State. The decision of the State may be intimated to this Department at the earliest and in case it is intended to limit the new system as pilot only in 3-4 districts, the names of those districts may also be indicated.

4. Chief Knowledge Officer & Advisor, whose details are mentioned below has volunteered to give all the required technical support for improving your portal and also integrating with AgriStack:-

Shri Rajeev Chawla
Mb. 9448361600

5. I request the response to this letter before 15th March 2024.

Yours sincerely,

(Anita Karn)

Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretaries Food and Civil Supply Departments (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh)

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अत: इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।
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Digital Public Infrastructure Initiatives by the Government of India (GoI)

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Centre and the States

1- यह शासनादेश इलेक्ट्रानिकली जारी किया गया है, अतः इस पर हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता नही है ।

2- इस शासनादेश की प्रमाणिकता वेब साइट http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in से सत्यापित की जा सकती है ।

1. Preamble

1.1 *WHEREAS* it is planned to build Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for the benefit of the farming sector in accordance with the announcement in the Union Budget for FY 2023-24, as given in Annexure – I.

1.2. *AND WHEREAS* the "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture" will be built jointly by the Centre and various States and Union Territories.

1.3. *AND WHEREAS* it is planned to create a foundational "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture", in a federated structure/manner.

1.4. *AND WHEREAS* "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture" is a collection of databases, registries, directories, frameworks, standards, data schema, APIs, and IT systems, designed to open up agriculture data through interoperable systems for the development of innovative services.

1.5. *AND WHEREAS* the main components of "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture" in the initial phase involve the creation or upgradation of 3 core registries (namely: Farmer Registry, Geo-Referenced Village Maps, and Crop Sown/Grown Registry) at the State level, and the synchronisation of selected data from these State registries to the Centre, by following a strict data federation model between the Centre and the States (an explanation of the various terms used in "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture" and this MoU is provided in Annexure II);

1.6. *AND WHEREAS* "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture" will enable the provision of services to farmers by various service providers and Governments by allowing the use of this data in accordance with the law of the land and after taking consent of the farmers wherever applicable and also sharing of non-personal data (through a data exchange)

1.7. *AND WHEREAS* States and Union Territories, and their Farmers would benefit from the Digital Public Infrastructure and the use of ICT in Agriculture in the following ways:

a) **Optimising Agricultural Scheme Budgets**: Optimising their fiscal burden on agricultural schemes through better targeting (better inclusion, better exclusion) based on the integrated registries of Farmers, Geo-Referenced Village Maps and Crops Sown – all of which will be dynamic registries, with high-quality and dependable data.

b) **Getting better and quicker access to Central Government and State Governemnet Schemes**: Using digital technological interventions will make it easier for States to access Central Sector schemes seamlessly. States will also lower the burden for their farmers to apply to various Central sector / Centrally Sponsored schemes and State Schemes.Quicker and more accurate identification of beneficiaries in the States would enable faster disbursements to States by the Centre.

c) **Enabling farmers to access agricultural services digitally**: Today, access to quality data, and access to farmers digitally is cited as a costly hurdle by agricultural technology and credit providers thereby reducing their ability to scale and reach more farmers – beyond a few localised pilots. Using digital technologies and registries will enable the States to easily and quickly give their farmers access to various agricultural services.

1.8. *AND WHEREAS* the State Governments, specifically, may further benefit from being part of building the "Digital Public Infrastructures for Agriculture" and the ecosystem it will enable, in the following ways:

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a) Technology integration with Unified Farmer Service Interface (UFSI) will be a one-time activity that will be done for any State that will be a part of the Digital Public Infrastructure for agriculture ecosystem. States would then be able to provide their farmers with services of providers who integrate with Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture, centrally, without any additional effort. Without integrating with UFSI, a State would have to separately integrate with each service provider - which would be time-consuming and expensive.

b) States would be able to provide the farmers various benefits and services including quality inputs, easy access to credit, advisories etc. using "Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture".

c) States would be able to provide the farmers with market access across the nation, as the Digital public infrastructure for Agriculture would connect to buyers' ecosystems such as e-market places, e-NAM, ONDC etc.

d) Agri Stack regulations and guidelines would provide assurance to farmers regarding on-boarding of suitably qualified service providers and their charges, if any. More importantly, Agri Stack would also assure the protection and safety of their personal, land and crop data and ensure that they are accessed only after their.

e) States would be able to develop their digital agricultural systems faster, due to the technical assistance provided under the Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture project in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), technical resources, curated reference applications and customisation support, and financial support for selected components of the project.

f) While States may already be working on their own databases and schemes, aligning to the data standards and Standard Operating Procedures that are being prepared by the Centre (taking into account States specific situations and variations), will allow adopting States to take advantage of good practices and learnings from other States.

g) The administrative burden on States to provide data for various central sector schemes will also reduce because states are part of the UFSI-enabled ecosystem.

h) Centre and the States can work together more easily for interstate coordination for managing glut and shortage of agricultural produce

States, working with the Centre can better manage extremes of prices of agricultural produce by aligning policies and market interventions, in concert with other States.

1.9. ***AND WHEREAS*** the MoAFW and other Central Government Departments that relate to agriculture, may benefit from the implementation of the Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture, and the aggregated data collated in the centre in many ways, such as:

a. Procurement Intervention/market Intervention - Domestic and Exports.
b. Estimating crop area, production and productivity.
c. Formulation of schemes and implementation of schemes for farmers and the agricultural sector.
d. Facilitation of Agricultural Credit and Investment
e. Promotion of post-harvest processing initiatives
f. Value addition in Agricultural and Horticultural sector.
g. Export oriented agricultural growth

1.10. *AND WHEREAS* the Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (DA&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India, and the respective Department

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of Agriculture in the States and Union Territories (UTs) shall be responsible parties for this Memorandum of Understanding.

1.11. *NOW THEREFORE* the signatories to this Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as MoU) have agreed as set out herein below.

2. Duration of the MoU

This MoU will be in effect from the date of its signing by the concerned parties and will remain in force till the end of the financial year 2027-28. Thereafter, it can be extended with mutual consent.

3. Government of India Commitments

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India (GoI) shall:

3.1. Establish Steering Committee in the MoA&FW, with the participation of the State Governments, to review the progress of the implementation of the Digital Public Infrastructure for agriculture, facilitate coordination and take all policy decisions. The MoA&FW would include Chief Secretaries of 3 States on a rotation basis in Steering Committee. The Central Government would also include, by rotation, 3 Revenue Secretaries and an equal number of Agriculture Secretaries in the Governing Board of the National Farmer Welfare Program Implementation Society (NFWPIS), MoA&FW, GoI.

3.2. Setup need-based Committees and Joint Working Groups as required for collaborative implementation of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture.

3.3. Design policy frameworks and guidelines for implementing the Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture initiative with details on the components, purpose, and indicative methodology/ technology. The Central Government will also consult all the State Governments before finalizing any policy papers on Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture.

3.4. Design the technical architecture of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture and develop and fund the required central infrastructure.

3.5. Integrate State Cores (i.e., 3 core databases and relevant registries) with Central systems in coordination with the States. The MoA&FW would not however store any farmer's individual data or crop data except the minimalistic data of farmers as outlined in Annexure-III.

3.6. Ensure that any sharing of farmers data from Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture for the Central Schemes would be only on a need basis and limited to the schemes' beneficiaries. The data of other farmers who are not the beneficiaries of the scheme would be shared only if the scheme intends to provide benefits on an entitlement basis, and the data will only be shared post approval of the Steering Committee.

3.7. Ensure that farmer-specific personal data would be shareable based on Farmer's consent only. Centre does not have farmer-specific data, and, hence, will not be able to share it with other States directly. States, who have the farmers' data, will have control over sharing the farmers' data only with data seekers that the State authorises, or with Centrally-authorised data seekers, only if the State agrees to do so.

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3.8. Develop and publish supporting registries and master databases, including but not limited to, those for Crops, Seeds, Pesticides, and others, so as to enable the standardisation of agriculture-related data across the nation.

3.9. Create reference applications for the development of State Cores and shortlisted use-cases for the States to **adopt** (i.e., use without any modifications, through configuration only) or **adapt** (i.e. use with customisations or changes to the source code). States shall have the option to develop their own applications (even if not yet developed), as long as they are compatible with the data interoperability standards laid down by the Centre.

3.10. Provide capacity-building support through appropriate content as a guidance tool for the States to adopt and effectively implement Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture.

3.11. Provide financial assistance to the States from relevant schemes for selected components of Digital Public Infrastructure for agriculture and shortlisted use cases of DPIs.

3.12. Provide required technical manpower and funding for setting up of State Project Management Unit (SPMUs) and Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure, in the initial stages.

3.13. Provide High-Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) to the States for the creation of Geo-Referenced Village Maps from the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC).

4. State Government/ Union Territories (UTs) Commitments

The State Government/ UT shall:

4.1. Participate in implementing the Digital public infrastructure for agriculture project and other Digital Public Infrastructure initiatives as per the various guidelines issued by the MoA&FW in this regard, including but not limited to pilots/proof of concepts, as required.

4.2. Setup a Steering Committee and an Implementation Committee to meet regularly

4.3. Identify nodal officers from the Department of Agriculture and Department of Revenue and Land Records, and other relevant departments such as Department of eGovernance and/or Information Technology, for co-ordination with the MoA&FW, GoI, on implementation of the project.

4.4. Establish a Project Management Unit (PMU), to build long-term capacity and capabilities for maintaining IT infrastructure and manpower to operate Digital public infrastructure for agriculture and other DPIs.

4.5. Ensure participation of all related departments for the effective implementation of Digital public infrastructure for agriculture and other DPIs such as the Department of Land Revenue, Department of Fisheries, Department of Horticulture, Department of Irrigation and Water Resources (or the appropriate departments that fulfil the responsibilities in these regards, in the State) as the scope of Digital public infrastructure for agriculture expands in future.

4.6. Develop, implement and integrate State cores (3 core databases with relevant registries) with Central system, following the architecture principles, frameworks and guidelines designed by the Centre. The State Government would ensure that the farmers registry is always up to date by putting in place the required mechanism for synchronization of data from the State Land Record System, periodically, and by collecting additional details from the field from time to time, if so required. Similarly, the States will be responsible to keep the other supporting registries of the DPIs updated.

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4.7. Ensure that the Farmer ID, provided to the Farmers, by the Central Core system, is used to update the Farmer Registry in the State

4.8. Ensure that if updated Village Maps are available in the normal course with the revenue department, then same shall be immediately geo-referenced and deployed for Digital public infrastructure for agriculture Project after deleting the older version of such geo-referenced maps.

4.9. Ensure that the Farmer ID and the Geo-referenced Village Maps are linked within the State's Farmer Database, as per the SOPs provided by the Centre.

4.10. Implement the required synchronisation process between State and Central core for selected fields of three core registries of Digital Public Infrastructure for agriculture, as prescribed by the MoA&FW.

4.11. Carry out digital crop survey regularly, as per the guidelines issued by MoA&FW, either using the centrally provided Reference Application, or the State's own application, as it is a foundational block of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture.

4.12. Ensure, further, through appropriate government orders, that the digital crop survey data is the only source of truth and would put in place a mechanism to copy this data into the Land Record System.

4.13. 'Adapt' or 'adopt' reference applications provided by the Centre, or ensure that any State-developed applications align to the data interoperability standards laid down by the Centre as part of the Digital Public Infrastructure in Agriculture initiative.

4.14. Use and enforce the usage (through appropriate Government Orders, and required digital integration with the Digital public infrastructure for agriculture and other DPIs) of supporting registries and master databases, including specifically, but not limited to, Crop Registry, Seed Registry, Pesticide Registry, and other such supporting registries and master databases, as may be developed by the Centre in association with States, and published from time to time, for nationwide use

4.15. Contribute state-specific data to such supporting registries and master databases as described above, electronically, as requested by the Government of India.

4.16. Appoint suitable committees and authorise them to provide such state specific data for the creation of such master databases and supporting registries as may be required by the Govt of India.

4.17. Implement data exchange and consent sharing policy framework as per frameworks provided by the MoA&FW.

4.18. Undertake all possible process re-engineering involved in implementing the Digital public infrastructure for agriculture and other Digital Public Infrastructure initiatives in the States, including legal changes, wherever required.

4.19. Make provisions for the State IT Infrastructure to host and operate the State components of the Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture, through State Data Centres, or State-operated government cloud infrastructure

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This MoU shall be signed by the officers duly authorized by the State Government/ UT Administration and by the MoA&FW, Government of India.

Signed this 25th day of MAY of 2023

(Date) (Month) (Year)

For and on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Government of India	For and on behalf of the State Government/~~UT Administration~~ of UTTAR PRADESH
(Designation) Adviser	(Designation) SHO Digital Agriculture

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Annexures

Annexure – I

Budget announcement on Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture, Budget 2023

Digital public infrastructure for agriculture will be built as an open source, open standard and interoperable public good. This will enable inclusive, farmer-centric solutions through relevant information services for crop planning and health, improved access to farm inputs, credit and insurance, help for crop estimation, market intelligence, and support for growth of Agri Techs industry and start-ups.

Annexure - II

Explanation of Terminologies used in the MoU:

(a) **Agri Data Exchange**: A secure and authenticated platform enabling access to curated non-personal datasets amongst various data platforms, 3rd party applications, data producers, and consumers.

(b) **API**: Programming interface that allows one application to execute certain operations on another application remotely. APIs are generally represented as "verbs" like "search", "select", "confirm", "cancel", but may also take other forms.

(c) **Consent**: An explicit permission from the Data Principal to the Data Fiduciary to share his/her data with a data seeker through a Consent Framework.

(d) **Data Schema**: The definition of the structure of a database which describes what data is captured in the database, i.e., the fields, their types, formats, constraints and rules that the data must adhere to, as well as how the data may relate to each other or other data models in other data schema.

(e) **Farmer Registry**: A federated registry of all agricultural land-holding farmers in the country, would be compiled and maintained by States according to Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture standards. States would be able to expand this registry other farmers as well.

(f) **Farmland or Agricultural Land**: A land parcel which is predominantly used for Agriculture.

(g) **Federated**: A distributed and decentralised systems to preserve the respective authorities of States, various line departments, and organisations and institutions. These systems must be interoperable through common standards and specifications while maintaining their independence.

(h) **Geo-referenced Village Maps**: Historically, village maps have existed as hand-drawn records on paper. Under the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP), these paper village maps are being scanned and digitised, as raster maps, followed by vectorisation (which ensures that the geometry of the boundaries are also computed), and finally geo-referenced, which implies that the vertices are all given a latitude and a longitude.

(i) **Reference Applications**: Applications designed and developed as reusable applications for use and adoption by various entities, as part of efforts to develop a new ecosystem, protocols or platforms. Reference applications can be used in order to understand and use the protocols and

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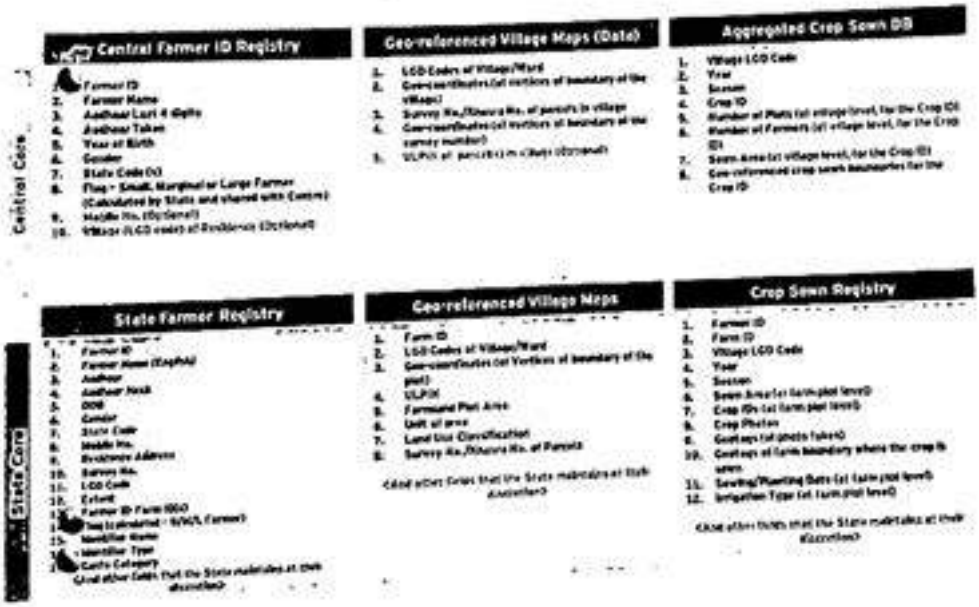
functionalities available in that new platform, protocol, or ecosystem. In the case of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture, Reference Applications refer to the applications intended to be developed by the Centre for adaptation or use by the States to maintain and manage the State components of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture. These will be made available to States via source code repositories, websites, and/or app stores to adapt (i.e., they can take the source code and change the application as required) or adopt (they can use the application as-is) as per their needs.

(j) **Unified Farmer Service Interface**: An interface that enables Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture components and the agricultural services ecosystem's IT systems to talk to each other.

Annexure – III



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अनेक्चर-3

डिजिटल क्रॉप सर्वे हेतु चयनित 21 जनपदों का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	जनपद का नाम	राजस्व ग्राम की संख्या	एजेंसी द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए रेफरेन्सी पाइंट्स	डिजिटल मैप उपलब्धता का प्रतिशत	कुल प्लाट की संख्या	जियो रिफरेन्स प्लाट की संख्या	कुल सर्वेयर की आवश्यकता (1500 प्लाट/ सर्वेयर)	नेटवर्क की उपलब्धता	तकनीकी सहायक की संख्या	खंड तकनीकी प्रबंधक (बीटीएम) सहायक तकनीकी प्रबंधक (एटीएम)की संख्या	अन्य सर्वेयर की आवश्यकता
1	अटोही	1270	1197	94.25	558184	526099	351	216	43	18	74
2	संत कबीर नगर	1733	1399	80.73	803467	648611	432	294	40	27	71
3	प्रतिया	851	836	95.89	997448	668763	446	232	38	19	257
4	महोबा	521	499	95.78	495044	474140	316	103	29	12	172
5	हमीरपुर	636	549	86.32	531770	459028	306	156	48	21	81
6	सुल्तानपुर	1765	1554	88.05	1479227	1302390	868	268	48	42	510
7	बलरामपुर	1428	1163	81.44	942976	767984	512	243	87	23	159
8	जौनपुर	3529	3010	85.29	2348702	2003285	1336	545	111	59	673
9	प्रतापगढ़	2286	1856	81.91	1758361	1440211	960	286	78	51	545
10	सिद्धार्थनगर	2015	1848	91.71	1210945	1110584	740	317	49	35	339
11	मुरादाबाद	1213	1194	98.43	658386	648071	432	217	40	24	151
12	अलीगढ़	1164	1160	99.66	747910	745340	497	188	58	27	224
13	चित्रकूट	953	437	69.98	763865	534589	356	61	55	15	225
14	फर्रुखाबाद	1026	999	97.37	780992	760440	507	159	38	21	289
15	अयोध्या	1311	1221	93.14	1291200	1202564	802	236	60	33	473
16	पडौली	1651	1454	88.07	682953	601462	401	296	92	24	0
17	झांसी	857	850	99.18	881780	874578	583	180	64	23	316
18	बरेली	3377	3317	98.22	1484943	1458560	972	521	67	39	345
19	हरदोई	2124	1853	87.24	2140407	1867314	1245	323	118	56	748
20	देवरिया	2178	1898	87.16	1090526	950284	634	382	79	46	127
21	गोरखपुर	3454	3277	94.88	1663547	1578373	1052	546	120	55	331
कुल		35022	31571	1894.68	29012633	26622672	13748	5669	1362	670	6058

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